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SATURDAY, July 15, 1916.

SCHOOL PUPILS' DEFECTS

An investigator representing the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in an extended report, makes the startling declaration that from 70 to 72 per cent of school children have physical defects; impaired hearing, sight, teeth, bad tonsils, lung trouble, weak hearts, or other trouble.

The nurses in the schools, whose business is to discover these cases and take steps to have proper measures applied, are overworked, and unable to finish their tasks. They can recommend to parents that children be given needed treatment; but if the parents pay no attention, they have not time to follow the cases to the homes and, by proper persuasion, get attention at least in a larger share of instances.

The worst aspect of this condition is that in most cases the children's ills are such that prompt attention, at the right time, would prevent their getting more serious. Here in Washington a beginning has been made in the direction of providing nurses in the schools, for exactly this kind of supervisory work. The force is hopelessly insufficient, and efforts have been made to increase it; with results not thus far very encouraging.

It is coming nowadays to be realized that the community owes a broad and very important duty to children, during their adolescence, in these regards; a duty whose performance or nonperformance will largely determine the ability of men and women of the next generation to give the best service to themselves and to society.

WAR COSTS TO NEUTRALS

The American Congress was roundly denounced, a few years ago, for awful extravagance, when the appropriations for a biennial period amounted to a billion dollars. "But it's a billion-dollar country," retorted Tom Reed.

Pretty cheap country, that. It is now in the three-billion class; the appropriations for this year will exceed a billion and a half, and there is little prospect that they will be much less another year; so the three-billion biennium is here.

The war, though we are not in it, is chiefly responsible for adding a half billion to the national budget this year. Fortunately, this country can stand it. We are the one great country, save only Japan, that has distinctly and extensively prospered by reason of the war.

But consider the situation of some of the minor nations. Switzerland, entirely surrounded by warring nations, threatened now from one side, again from the other, is compelled to maintain a neutrality that is well-nigh impossible. Germany insists on getting certain supplies from Switzerland, and threatens, if they are denied, to cut off Switzerland from iron and coal. The Swiss are between the devil and the deep sea—only they don't have the blessed privilege of taking to the sea, if they choose that horn of the dilemma.

Holland has been making money out of the war, but spending it prodigally keeping its army ready and strengthening its fortifications. It is now about floating a big war loan to help meet its emergencies.

In the Scandinavian countries great suffering is reported among the common people because so many of the breadwinners are with the army, and they are paid practically nothing. Roumania, surrounded, like Switzerland, by warring nations, dragged first one way and then the other, suffers about all the misfortunes that could be imposed on a belligerent; and Greece, which likewise is not in the war, is still worse off.

It is literally the world's war; nobody is outside the range of its malign influence.

ZEPPELINS AND SUBMARINES

The establishment of a line of cargo-carrying submarines, followed by the suggestion that a Zeppelin may pay us a visit and undertake to carry some freight back to Germany, doesn't mean much so far as effect on the blockade of the central powers is concerned.

But it may mean a very great deal in the implications concerning the future conduct of this war, and of other wars.

The Zeppelin freight line would at best be a spectacle, not a facility. The submarine system might be somewhat more serviceable; but never important enough to contribute seriously to supplying Germany with what she needs.

On the other hand, creation of these services would be service of notice on this country that Germany intended to place herself in position, should occasion arise, to submarine

cargo carriers off our own shores; to carry her submarine blockade to this side of the Atlantic; to drop bombs on Baltimore or New York, as she has done on London and the English east coast towns. It would be an effort to give the thin guise of a commercial significance to instrumentalities that heretofore have had the single and sole character of military use. It would amount to a demand that the United States modify its attitude toward these craft, in a fashion altogether to the advantage of Germany.

The United States, having such notice served on it, can do little save to accept service—and prepare its case for defense. The last few weeks have made more plain than ever before that mastery of the air is of vital importance in modern war. The control of the sea may be tested in new ways; and the rules that America shall apply in determining the character and the privileges of submarines will have a bearing on these developments for many years to come.

The one thing really and seriously promised by these new employments of undersea and overseas craft, is a new military menace; a menace that for the first time really extends to a nation so nearly isolated as is America. The only thing to do about it is to prepare for defense against these weapons.

BLASTING THE WAY THROUGH

The British, we have been assured from the very beginning of the war, were resolved to "fight to the last Frenchman." It has become fashionable—though in the last few weeks less appropriate—to allude to the British as unable or unwilling to do any real fighting. The fine old theory that the British always get somebody else to do their fighting for them has been worked very hard indeed.

The developments of the fight on the Somme front certainly do indicate that the British have purpose to win the war without fighting to the last Englishman. They are not going to sacrifice any lives that can be saved. They intend to make machinery do everything possible before human life is cast into the balance.

So they took a long time manufacturing artillery and ammunition for it, before they started their drive. Having carefully inculcated the impression that they regarded the western line as practically impregnable, as hopelessly dislodged, they made ready to blast through it. Their plan was not to sacrifice soldiers with the recklessness that the crown prince has done at Verdun, but to make iron and steel and gunpowder do the business; to let the army in the workshops win their victory.

To that end they brought up and emplaced an array of artillery such as, by common consent—particularly by German reports—has not been put into action at any time in the war. Their thousands of huge guns, once turned loose, completely dominated whatever section received their attention. The hail of shells, big and little, searched out every shelter, turned the attacked sector into a perfect hell, and prepared the way for the infantry advance.

Thus conducted, the British drive has rained ground on the whole faster than any other of the war in anything like comparable conditions. The first phase of it tore a great gap in the German forward positions. Then artillery was advanced, a new and still greater bombardment turned loose, and then once more the infantry—in tremendous superiority of numbers, the German authorities say—was hurled forward. Three towns and a wood of great strategic importance were taken yesterday. The gains of territory along the Somme front, in a few days of this quarrying sort of warfare, have netted more gains of territory to the British than has the whole Verdun campaign to the French.

Seemingly, the thing that almost everybody had agreed was impossible, is going to be done. The Germans cannot stand under the assault, and are not standing. Their great superiority in artillery, which swept everything before them at the beginning of the war, has broken down. Now they are as manifestly inferior as were their enemies in the latter half of 1914. They cannot turn out the supplies as fast as they are needed to keep up with the game. They have not the numbers of men to match their enemies, whose forces seem absolutely unlimited; there is always a fresh division of these cowardly British to be rushed in against the worn and decimated German legions. It is a fearful awakening at Berlin, this, which brings to clear vision the fact that the British not only can but are anxious to fight.

We do not yet know the whole story. But there is reason to believe that the German general staff has been fooled again, on a huge scale. England grumbled and groaned and tore its hair in despair over its inability to raise a paltry million soldiers; and then it uncovered four millions of them! England couldn't get its industrial machinery working right, and confided the fact to the whole world. Then it turned up with more ammunition, guns, supplies, than ever the Germans had

available. England couldn't and wouldn't fight; and then it rushed into the hottest fight of all, and swept all before it. England was certain that the western line was air-tight; the war must be won in the east; and then England hurled its mighty machine right squarely against the western line, and is now crashing through.

Maybe the British aren't such supreme incompetents as it has been fashionable to regard them. Maybe they have rather enjoyed having everybody sorry for their incapacity. Maybe they have fooled their enemies, as well as the rest of us.

TAXING MUNITIONS OF WAR

There are some aspects of the proposal to tax receipts from war munitions that deserve a measure of consideration that doubtless they will not get. If they do not get it before the legislation passes, the time will come when, too late, they will command it.

There is already indication that war sales are about to begin falling off. The United States and Japan are the two great competitors in the realm of manufacturing war supplies. Japan is able to turn them out at very low cost, because of its cheaper labor. If the United States applies, to certain kinds of munitions, such as explosives, a special and very high tax, the tendency will be to discourage production in this country and turn the business over to Japan.

There are two reasons, at least, why this would be bad policy. In the first place, under the most favorable circumstances, the decline of the war-order business is going to be a real shock to the industry of the country. There should be every effort to make that decline gradual; to cushion the shock as much as possible; to let industry readjust itself by degrees to the new conditions that must follow the re-establishment of peace.

The tax that is proposed on explosives would tend strongly to compel the European governments to buy elsewhere. This would mean a very rapid reduction of the volume of the business here, with a consequent necessity for sacrificing values that have been put into huge plants on the faith of the European business. At the best, these plants will be well-nigh valueless when peace returns. They have been built with that understanding; it is necessary to recover the investment from them within the short period of the war, or the loss will be a serious one to investors.

Suppose the tax be imposed, and that it does serve to cut down the foreign business sooner than otherwise would be the case. The tax can be collected only on business that is done; if the tax kills the business, there will be no revenue; and in the end the Government will not get the revenue, investors will lose their investments, and the tens of thousands of workers employed in these plants will suffer.

The second reason why imposition of this tax might produce a real misfortune is that Japan will be given a greater and greater preponderance in this line of business, just in proportion as American participation in it is rendered difficult and impossible. How much satisfaction would accrue to this country if six months hence we should see Japan still adding to its war business, still building itself toward supremacy in this line of effort, while the United States was declining, its plants were being scrapped, and its capacity, to produce the necessities of war was falling constantly? How much incentive would there be to American manufacturers, in a future that may at any time see us involved in war, to discover that their Government regarded with disapproval and distrust their efforts to create a business that is absolutely essential to real preparedness?

Is it to the advantage of this country, will it add to our feeling of security, will it impress the rest of the world that we intend really and seriously to prepare for any eventuality, if at this juncture we proceed to tax discouragement into enterprises that stand for the very essentials of preparedness?

These are questions that deserve the most serious and broad-minded consideration. There must be no prejudice against interests that are alleged to have taken great profits out of this business. If they have earned great profits, they have not earned a dollar of them at the expense of the American people or the American Government. Their business is not one that deserves to be destroyed, merely because it has been prosperous. The country is getting away from that attitude of mind.

Walks Three Miles On His 106th Birthday

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—"Just to show the smart young folks he could paddle his own canoe," William Heydens, who says he is 106 years old, celebrated his birthday today by walking from his home in North Versailles township, to the office of his friend, Squire W. A. Bryan, at Turtle Creek, about a mile and a half, then walked back home.

When the civil war began Mr. Heydens tried to enlist in the Union army, but his age was against him as he was then fifty years old.

COLUMBIA ISSUES MANY NEW RECORDS

"Laugh, and You'll Never Feel Blue," Is Among the Most Popular.

A large number of new Columbia records have been issued this month, many of which are of great interest to music lovers. "Ella Giammal Amore" from Verdi's Don Carlos, is a new record by Leon Rothier, a well known basso, late with the Metropolitan Opera.

If one is looking for a good jolly laugh, a Bostonian in a Young America record, "Laugh and You'll Never Feel Blue." These two mirth experts have developed a suggestion to the effect that their selections have proved the hit of many an evening musical.

"Laugh and You'll Never Feel Blue" has a pleasing melody and its humorous appeal is novel and wholesome.

Ukulele Record Ready.

"Honolulu Blues," recorded by Columbia, is the amusing plaint of an impressionable chap into whose veins the ukulele has strummed a spell, and whose heart has been stolen by a Hawaiian.

The melody is lively and tuneful, and the splendid voices of the Peerless Quartette make it a pleasing bit of entertainment well worth listening to.

"Honolulu Blues," contrary to its title, is as breezy as the antics of a Marcelline.

Eddy Brown is acclaimed as one of the most sensational exponents of violin technique ever born in America. The Columbia Company has released a record by this twenty-year-old genius, Chopin's "Nocturne in E Minor."

Every modulation, and quivering, appealing note of the beautiful classic comes creeping into the divine harmony, until the instrument itself seems to longer a material matter, and is a brilliant part of the musical romance itself.

Such a combination of finished artistry and youth is amazing.

Lives Up to Reputation.

The "Babe" in the Woods in "very Good Eddie" simply had to live up to the family reputation with those fourteen angels guarding them.

Most surprising of all, the angelic "Babe in the Woods" is a fox trot, and Columbia has made a record of it. This is a most surprising feat, in that it is a perfect perfection of rhythm that will call for repetition.

"Wine, Woman and Song" combine to create the triple tempo of a Strauss waltz that embodies all its little suggestions.

Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," that immortalized the moving, martial strains of "John Brown's Body," is now being recorded by Columbia.

The Columbia Double Mixed Quartet renders this great American battle hymn in a most stirring and full appreciation of its noble theme. One can indeed visualize the onward march of a triumphant host as he listens to this majestic music.

Here is a record for the patriot, most in place right now.

The Rev. W. K. Wedde-son will deliver a sermon on "The Unchanging Triumph" tomorrow morning at the Trinity M. E. Church. In the evening, at the "Bright Hope," Mr. Wedde-son will deliver a series of sermons.

The Rev. J. M. C. Stewart, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant Church, is attending the Christian and Endeavor Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., from July 15 to 20. Mr. Stewart will speak at the morning service and Page McKeon, religious press director of the Y. M. C. A., will speak in the evening.

Home J. C. Council will conduct the evening service at the Baptist Church tomorrow morning at the Latin Presbyterian Church on "Personal Responsibility."

William Knowles Cooper, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., left yesterday night for the Southern Y. M. C. A. conference, which will be held at the Y. M. C. A. where he will teach.

Elder L. C. Sheafe will deliver the sermon at the Baptist Church, 11th and K streets northeast, at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler will speak at the Gospel Mission, 214 John Marshall place northwest, tomorrow evening. Mr. Chandler will speak at the meeting, Mrs. Florence Wedderburn will sing.

The usual open-air services of the mission will be conducted by Superintendent H. W. Kline, at Ninth and K streets northwest, at 7:30 o'clock, and Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue at 7 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. C. C. McLean will deliver special sermons tomorrow and next Sunday at the Douglas Memorial M. E. Church.

Dr. McLean's subject tomorrow will be "Characteristics of man on earth," and on the following Sunday, "Characteristics of man in heaven."

The Rev. Edgar Beckwith, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Wilmington, Ill., will preach at the morning service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets northwest, tomorrow evening. The evening service will be held in the Episcopal Church, under the direction of James A. MacElwaine, will sing.

An open-air meeting will be conducted tonight by the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fourteenth and Kenyon streets northwest. Mr. Walter Cabel will be in charge. Mr. Cabel was formerly engaged in open-air work with the National Bible Institute, of New York City.

The Rev. E. H. Swen, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Seventh and I streets northeast, will relate a summertime story Sunday night on the theme "Two Men in Love With One Woman." Baptism will be given at the end of the service. The theme for the morning's address is "Our Foreknowledge."

11 Saloons in Block.

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 15.—Lexington today is voting on local option. With a population of less than 6,000 this town has fourteen saloons, eleven of them in one block.

How War Has Purged Russia of Her Olden Sloth and Lethargy

Money Than Ever Before and the Citizens' Co-operative Societies Have Provided Other Amusements to Replace Former Diversion of Drinking.

In this, the sixth of the seven articles by William Philip Simms, United Press correspondent at Petrograd, on the marvelous development of the Russian common people under war conditions, he tells what they have been given in place of vodka and how substitute has worked out.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.
PETROGRAD, June 17 (By mail).—"Has the abolition of vodka done any real good in Russia?"

I put this question today to Nicholas Tchaykovsky, member of the Central Co-operative Committee, of Petrograd, as he sat in front of his desk at committee headquarters.

Tried in 1907 as a revolutionist and acquitted, he is now doing his bit for Russia. His sensitive face, reminding of portraits of Longfellow, surrounded as it is by snowy beard and hair, became very eager.

"Done any good?" he echoed. "It has worked wonders. For one thing, it gives Russia a sober peasantry, and a sober peasantry means almost double working capacity. And over 80 per cent of the Russian population—170,000,000 souls—are peasants.

MEANS BETTER LIVING.

"It means better farms, bigger crops, more money, better living conditions in homes, better fed children, and consequently more rapid advance in schools. Better children make better men.

"It means more progressive, more dependable, richer Russian peasantry. It means all that and more besides."

Tchaykovsky speaks English fluently. He moved to Kansas in 1870 and started a community there. A moral success, it failed for lack of funds, whereupon the founder went to Chester, Pa., and worked as a carpenter. Later he got a job in a Philadelphia sugar mill. Subsequently to Paris, then to London (1882), he returned to the United States (1890), on a mission, founding Russian committees in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, and other cities. In 1897 he returned to Russia where he was arrested and put in prison.

Working for Russian People.

Since 1910 Tchaykovsky has been working here as a member of the central co-operative committee, helping co-operative societies start, and is as happy at the job that his face positively beams.

"We have always fought drink," he told me. "But when vodka was prohibited our committee asked: 'What are we going to give the people instead?'"

"You know our villages are few and far between. Our rural districts are lonely. Vodka was a curse, but it was also a diversion, which was why it got such a hold on Russia. We had to find something to take the place of vodka. We organized diversions to keep the peasants and villagers from missing their vodka."

"Most of our stores, offices, banks, and warehouses are two-story buildings. On the ground floor business is transacted. On the floor above are halls. These we turned into theaters, cinema halls, and community meeting places, where folks could come for diversions. We organized bands, amateur theatricals, and so on. We give concerts. The people come in droves, and everybody has a good time."

Vodka Not Much Missed.

"I don't think the vodka is missed much," he said. "The peasants have more money than they ever saw before. And despite the war our co-operative societies are growing at a wonderful rate."

Rev. L. Curtis Talmage Is to Deliver Sermon

The Rev. L. Curtis Talmage, of Terre Haute, Ind., is to conduct the 11 o'clock service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church tomorrow. The music will include an organ solo, "Adagio," offertory, soprano solo, "The Lord Is Forgiveness," by Mrs. A. L. Haycock, and an organ postlude by Claude Robeson, organist.

Mrs. Adair Arundel-Pillow, contralto, of the church quartet, spending a portion of her vacation with friends in Pennsylvania. C. D. Church, tenor, is at his country home in Berwyn, Md.

During the summer vacation of the pastor, the weekly Thursday prayer meetings will be led by workers of the congregation. It is announced.

John S. Bennett Will Address Vaughn Class

John S. Bennett, superintendent of the Central Union Mission, will appear before the Vaughn class of Calvary Baptist Sunday School tomorrow morning and occupy the lesson with a statement of the work of that mission for the down-and-outers—a work in which the Vaughn class, whose motto is "The Other Fellow," is particularly interested.

Vaughn class men for a long time have conducted the service at the Central Union Mission on the third Saturday evening of each month, and the class has renovated and completely furnished a room in the dormitory there.

Prohibits Carrying of Gasoline in Tank Cars

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Fire Prevention Commissioner John A. O'Keefe, whose authority to regulate the storage and handling of gasoline in the metropolitan district of Boston is supreme, has placed a ban on the hauling of the fluid through the streets in the big tank cars of the railroads. The commissioner made a very thorough study of the explosion which caused such tremendous damage at Detroit when some miles of streets were blown up, and then he began to look for possibilities of a like nature in Boston.

Carrier Pigeons Used To Collect Orders

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Weary of having his orders delayed by wire and slowed by mail service, George E. Sneden, salesman for a Cleveland firm, bought some carrier pigeons which have done so well that his firm has just instituted a State-wide system of carrier pigeon communication among all its salesmen.

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IMPORTANT REALTY ACTIVITIES MARK THE WEEK IN D. C.

Thursday Sees Largest Volume of Business Recorded in Office of Deeds.

Real estate operations for the second week of July were marked by two important events. A new record was established for a day's activity in 1916 and John P. Costello, a native of the District of Columbia, was inducted into the office as recorder of deeds, being the first white man to hold the office since 1881.

Both events were staged on the same day, July 13. As though to welcome the new recorder the brokers concluded fifty transactions on Thursday being fifty transactions in advance of the record of May 3, 1916. The largest number of sales in one day in 1916 was forty-six, so the record of Thursday stands as the best day's showing in two years.

July trading recovered from the bad start of the opening days of the month and in the past six days 116 transactions were effected. A gain of seventy-four sales over the business of the preceding week and equalling the year's high mark for a week's trading. In the week ended May 6, 1916, just 176 sales were reported. Included in the activity of the second week of July were 478 lots and parcels of real estate and as only 387 lots changed owners in the first week of May, the past six days may justly lay claim to the most active week of 1916.

Friday Busy Day.

The activity of the office was not confined to Thursday's record-breaking selling, but thirty-seven deals were closed on Tuesday, and thirty sales on Friday. On the half-holiday of Saturday twenty-four trades were reported, and Monday witnessed the completion of twenty-two deals. The poorest showing of the week was Wednesday's thirteen sales.

More than half of the week's trading was in the outlying suburbs, where parcels changed owners. The new district ranked second with 57.3 per cent of the total sales. A decline in demand for property in the northeast brought that section into third position with sixty lots sold, exceeding the northwest with only one lot. Four lots were transferred. There were nineteen lots sold in the southeast, and two in the northwest.

The sale of Chatham Courts at 141 Columbia road from Harry Wadman to the Alfonso O. Bliss Properties Company for a consideration of \$200,000, was not the only large sale of the past six days. For a consideration indicated in the deed of \$200,000, Redford Proctor sold the Lexington apartments at 141 1/2 streets northwest to Kennedy Brothers.

Buys Vacant Lot.

Redford Proctor invested about \$100,000 in the purchase of twelve vacant lots, fronting on Sixteenth, Belmont and Crescent streets. The ground was acquired from the Columbia Properties Company and figured in the trade some months ago with Mrs. Henrietta M. Hilday, in which were also included the new building at Thirteenth and B streets, northwest, now owned by the Department of Agriculture, and the building occupied by the Department of Justice on K street.

"The Bliss Company also figured as a seller in the week's transfers. It conveyed to Clarence F. Norman five lots in Argyle Park on which is located the handsomely furnished home at Blagden road. The price is indicated by the stamps and an incumbrance at about \$75,000. Mr. Norman as part consideration transferred to the Alfonso O. Bliss Company, twenty-four lots in Wesley Heights, a lot in Lanier Heights, and one in Santa's Addition. The value of the lots is placed at \$2,000.

Daniel J. Callahan sold premises 214 Wyoming avenue northwest, to Florence K. Harding. The price is stated at \$1,500. In connection with the sale, the building occupied by the Department of Justice on K street, and vacant lots at Sixteenth and Pine streets. The price of these properties is indicated at \$137,000.

Increase Is Shown.

An increase of more than \$200,000 is shown this week in the loan market over the record for the initial week of July. The exact figures for the second week of the month were \$75,738.17. This sum was borrowed on the security of 174 lots at an average interest rate of 5 1/2 per cent.

Straight loans predominated with an aggregate of \$543,402.50. The sum of all the notes given for deferred purchase money was for the total of \$47,883. County bonds advanced to members \$17,850.

Northwest property was most favored as a basis for loan securities being pledged for the total of \$47,883. County property was encumbered to the extent of \$27,466.17. The record of loans in the other city sections with an average interest rate of 5 1/2 per cent, was: east, \$45,000; southeast, \$18,500; and southwest, \$2,375.

TALES OF ALL KINDS IN AUGUST ARGOSY

Mystery, Adventure, Love, and Humor Blended in Stories.

Mystery, adventure, love tales, and humor are blended in the August Argosy, on sale today.

Joseph Ivers Lawrence contributes a full book-length novel, "Hampton of the Heights," which combines love and adventure in a way that grips the reader's interest to the end.

There is timely interest in the short story, "Dropping Into Mexico," by F. K. Scribner. The story details a man's journey across the border into Mexico at the time of the Columbus raid, and the timely arrival of the American military expedition to extricate the adventurous aviator.

"His Isle of Refuge," by Fred C. Smale, is an adventurous tale that holds the interest.

Leslie Davis contributes an airy yarn, "Hello, Somebody." There is a mystery story by R. K. Thompson, "The Men in 418," and short stories by Frank A. Russell, Kenneth Rossiter, Helen A. Holden, George B. Walker, and Mary Isabel Boynton.

There is another installment of "The Star of Adventure," the gripping story of royalty, love, and war, which sends an American on an adventurous trip to Europe.

The conspiracy story by Stephen Brann, "The Mad Move on the Movies," comes to an end with this issue. Poems by Minna Irving and Clarence T. Fry are added attractions in an intensely interesting Argosy number.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today.

Amusements.

Belasco—"Twilight Sleep," 2, 2:30, 7:30, and 9 p. m.

Keith's-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

The Lew's Columbia-Photoplay, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Lecroix-Stock burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Glen Echo-Open-air amusements, dancing, and free movies.

Amo-Stage Lake-Dancing.

Great Falls, Va.-Free concerts, dancing, regular am